

# Why do we see things differently?

## Key facts

- It is not easy to define what a religion is. In some religions one god is worshipped, in others many gods are worshipped and in some no god is worshipped at all.
- The earliest humans used to worship, evidence of which can be seen in cave paintings.
- To be a philosopher is to be someone who asks big, deep questions.
- Philosophers know that truth about our life, world and universe is not absolute.- there is no one correct, unquestionable fact about everything.
- By studying religion and philosophy we can understand the beliefs and ways of life of millions of people around the world. Gaining greater understanding of the past, the modern world and humanity itself.
- A worldview is a person's way of understanding, experiencing and responding to the world.
- It includes how a person understands others, and their own place in the world. A person's worldview is likely to affect their beliefs, values, behaviours, experiences, identities and commitments.
- People tend to believe in something when they have experienced evidence that would point towards that belief.
- There are different types of evidence including primary and secondary evidence.
- Science and religion often ask different types of question for the same thing. Science tends to ask how questions and religion asks why questions.
- An individual's worldview affects how they think the world came into existence.

## Key Vocabulary

**Creation** – The process of bringing something into existence.

**Ethnographers** – Study human culture which religion had and still majorly affects.

**Evolution** – The process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the world.

**Evidence** – The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief is true or valid.

**Illusion** – An instance of a wrong or misinterpreted perception of a sensory experience.

**Objective** – Not influenced by personal feelings or opinions but is factual. Can be proved true or false.

**Philosophy** – Literally means 'love of wisdom'. It is about thinking, discussing and asking questions.

**Primary evidence** – Evidence from the

time of the event being studied. i.e. First hand evidence.

**Religion** – A belief in and worship of a deity or controlling power.

**Secondary evidence** – Evidence made after the event has happened. It looks back on earlier times. i.e. second hand evidence.

**Sociology** – The study of the development, structure and functioning of human society.

**Sociologists** – Study how religion affects society.

**Spiritual** – Relating to religion or religious belief.

**Subjective** – Based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes or opinions.

**Theologians** – study beliefs about God.

**Wisdom** – The quality of having experience and knowledge that develops within a society or over a period of time.

**Worldview** – A particular philosophy of life or conception of the world.

## Key people

**Albert Einstein** – Jewish scientist. Explored ideas to do with how space and time work.

**Charles Darwin** – Devised the theory of evolution. Explored ideas on how all life began.

**Isaac Newton** – Scientist who discovered gravity.

**Jesus** – Christians know him as the 'Son of God'. Explored ideas to do with God, the afterlife and what it means to be a good person.

**Pope Francis** – Current Pope and head of the Catholic Church.